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Kingston,



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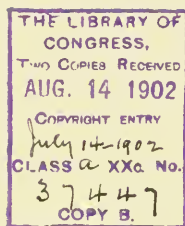


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THE
CITY OF KINGSTON

BIRTH PLACE OF NEW YORK STATE.

A bit of its early history, its rare native attractions,
and its modern advantages for business
and home life.

BY
HOWARD HENDRICKS.

PUBLISHED BY
THE KINGSTON BOARD OF TRADE.
FREEMAN PRINT.



VIEW OF KINGSTON, 1819. FROM VANDERLYN'S PAINTING.

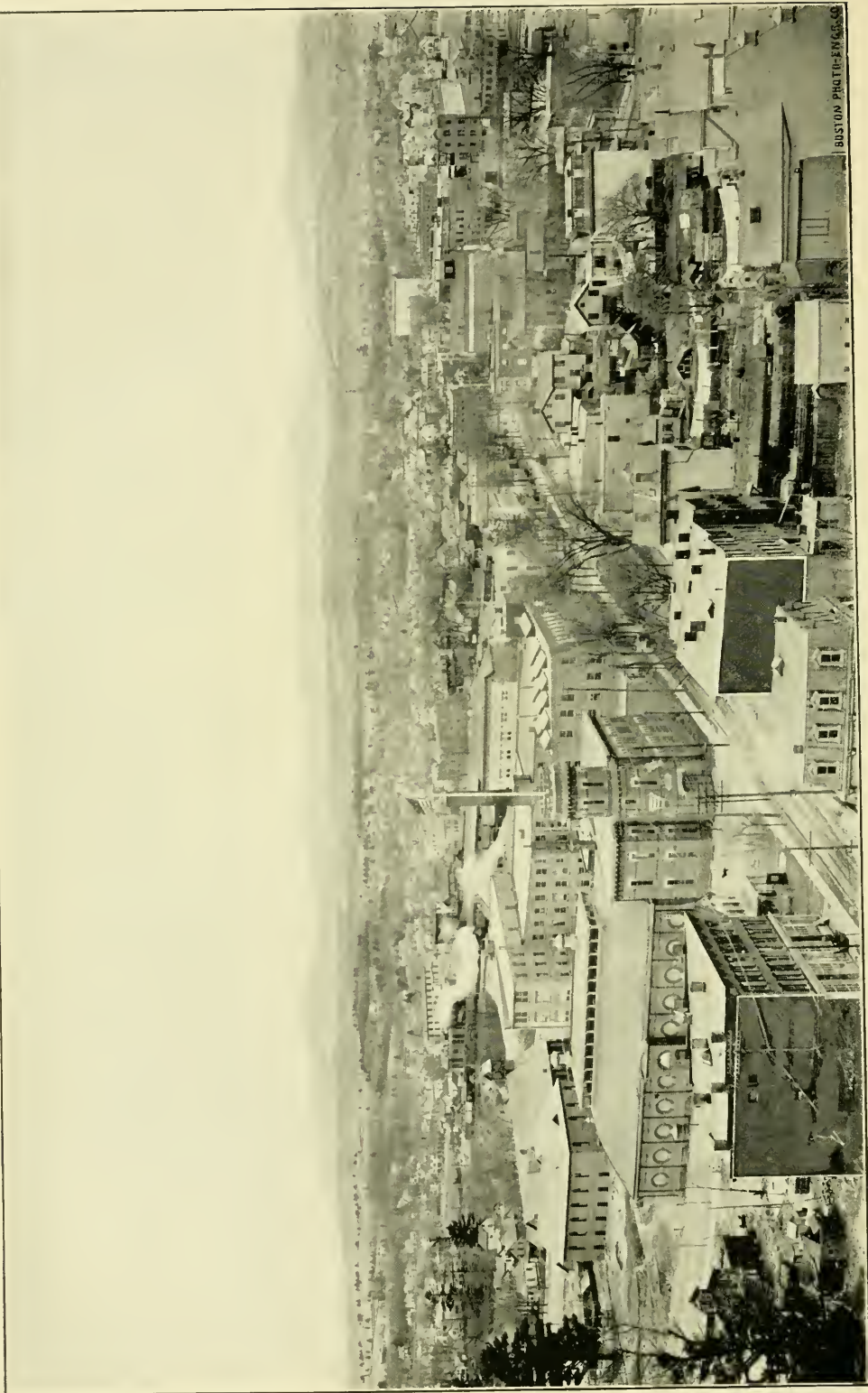
PROEMIAL.

WHILE this brochure is issued primarily to advance the interests of the City of Kingston in every material way, no departure from the actual facts has been permitted on any page of the work. Nothing has been overdrawn or distorted to make a graphic or deceptive picture.

If this descriptive enumeration of the advantages of Kingston as a manufacturing point and its many charms as a place of homes appears somewhat startling in allurements, to the average reader, it only emphasizes the importance and need of this little book all the more. Men and women do not stop often enough to recount their blessings. Now for the first time in the history of this ancient and honored town are its varied attractions summarized and presented to the public in this concise and available form.

For the lack of such information and statistics as have been gathered especially for these pages and are here presented for the first time, capitalists and home seekers may have been kept away in the past. Casual inquirers, who were referred to this Board, received only such incomplete information as could be given in an ordinary letter.

But these pictures are the story of the camera and the sunlight, and the letter-press is designed to be alike accurate and truthful in the presentation of the facts, without any attempt to paint visionary ideals, or weave any filmy fabrics of a dream.



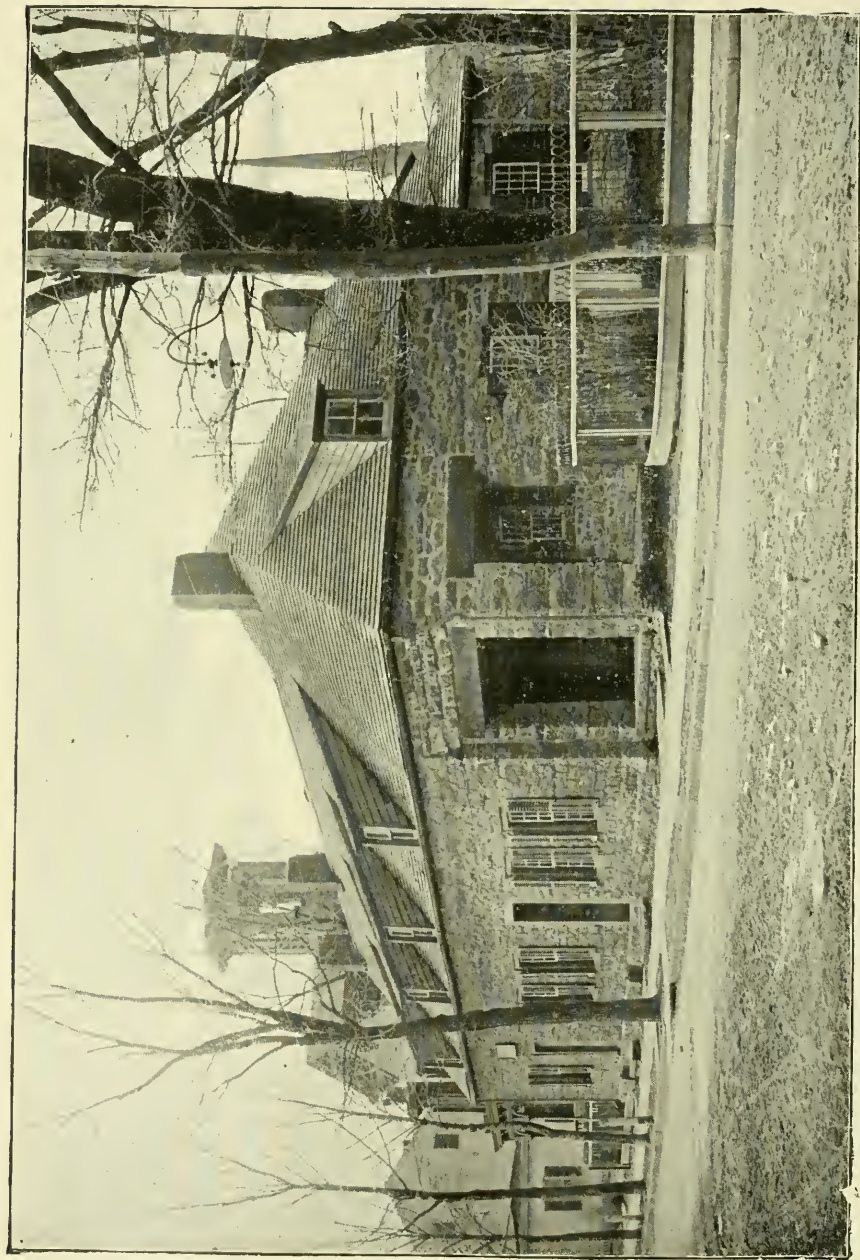
BOSTON PHOTO-ENG. CO.

A PORTION OF UPPER KINGSTON, LOOKING FROM THE CITY HALL.



THE OLD ELM.

OVER 250 YEARS OLD. THE OLDEST INHABITANT.
A VEGETARIAN.



OLD SENATE HOUSE, BUILT IN 1676.

FIRST SENATE OF NEW YORK STATE ORGANIZED AND HELD ITS SESSIONS HERE.

HISTORICAL.

IT is now nearly three hundred years ago when Hendrick Hudson first stuck the prow of his old Dutch ship into the silvery mouth of the Hudson river. With favoring gales and mariner's skill, he cautiously proceeded up the beautiful stream, which was then known by the Indian tribes inhabiting its banks as "Cahohatatia," meaning, river of the mountains. There is now some dispute among historical writers as to whether this famous English navigator was really the first white man to visit this part of the New World. The probability is that Verrazano, the Italian navigator and explorer, preceded him by 85 years. But without stopping to discuss that question, the records show that Hudson and his sailors found nothing but Indians during this exploration of the Hudson river valley. They were in sole possession of the entire region, and remained so for long years afterward.

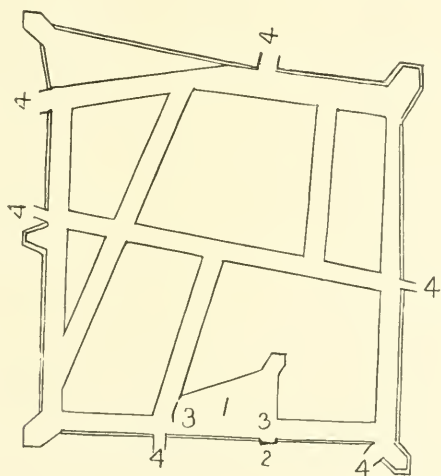
The next year, 1610, the East India Company of Holland, sent a ship to trade with these aboriginal tribes. And soon after this, trading posts were established at Manhattan, now New York, Fort Orange, now Albany, and at other intermediate points on the river, including Atkarkarton, at the mouth of the Rondout creek. This was afterward called Esopus, and is now covered by the City of Kingston. It was the river outlet of one of the great Indian trails, which led through the mountain forests west to the Delaware river. This vast wilderness then abounded with game and fur bear-



THE CITY HALL.

ing animals. For this reason Esopus at once became one of the most important trading posts on the river.

Under a grant of Holland, in 1614, the United New Netherland Company took possession of the Hudson river and valley and built forts or redoubts upon it, one at New York, one just below Albany, and the other at the mouth of the Rondout creek. The region was then occupied by the Algonquin Indians, the particular band or tribe in the Esopus region, becoming afterwards known as the "Esopus Indians." In 1620, a few months prior to the landing of the



PLAN OF STOCKADE, WILTWYCK, 1658.

Outside lines represent stockade. 1. The fortified part. 2. Block-house. 3. Gates to fortified part. 4. Outside gates. Double lines inside show streets.

Pilgrims at Plymouth Rock, the West India Company succeeded to the entire control of this river section. Sharp bargains were driven with the natives and a very profitable traffic ensued. The Island of Manhattan, now part of New York, was purchased for \$24 by this Dutch Company, and Peter Minuit, its first agent, built a house there, becoming the first Governor of the Province. He cultivated friendly relations with the savages and matters went on amicably for



THE FIRST REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH,
WALL AND MAIN STREETS.

some years. But in 1638, under Governor Kieft, all was changed. His despotic and dishonest rule aroused great hostility among the Indian occupants and owners of the land. An attempt was made to levy tribute upon them which was bitterly opposed. Kieft then proposed a war of extermination, and all manner of depredation upon their crops and lands was permitted without regard to right or justice. This, of course, fired the savage blood to the last degree and



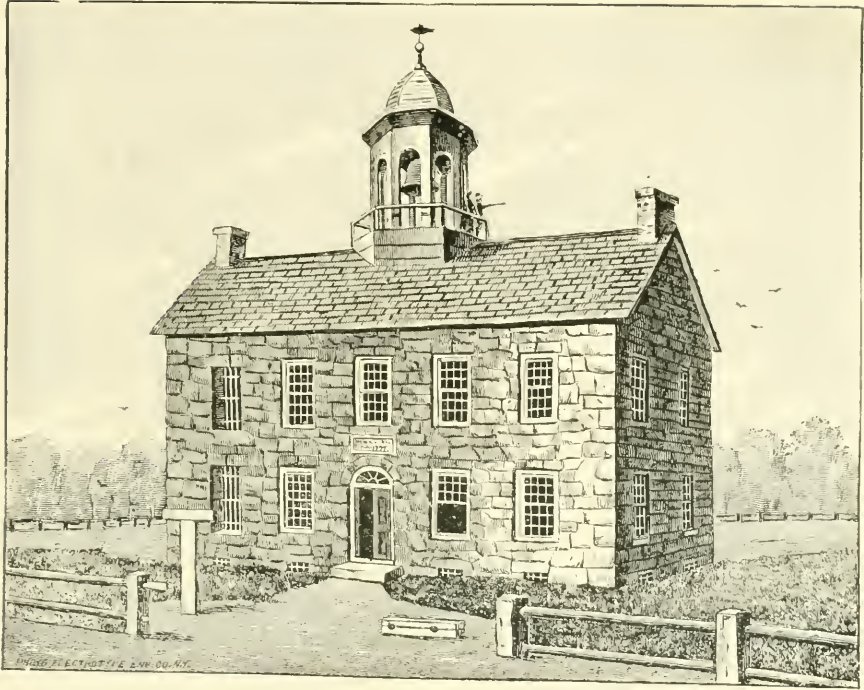
OLD CHURCH GROUP. FROM ANCIENT SKETCHES.

On the right is shown the first stone structure of this ancient Dutch people, built about 1679, which stood nearly upon the site now occupied by the edifice pictured on the opposite page. The other sketch presents its appearance after its restoration from the fire of the Revolution.

their distrust and enmity of the white trespasser was never afterward removed. The scalping knife and the firebrand were at once resorted to without mercy. Not a settler's hut was left standing. This was in the winter of 1643, and the conflict lasted for two years. If previous to this there had



ULSTER COUNTY COURT HOUSE,
WITH NEW EXTENSION IN REAR.

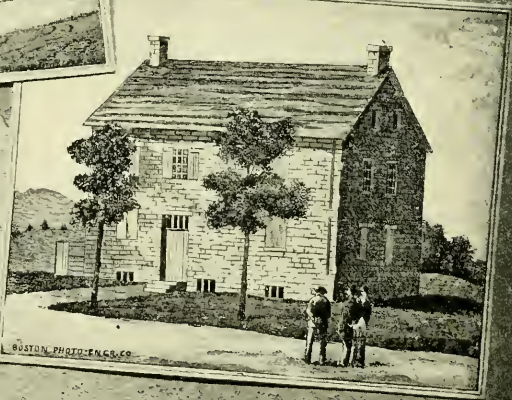


THE OLD COURT HOUSE.

Built early in the eighteenth century. State Constitution promulgated here April 22, 1777, amid pealing bells and rejoicing. Governor Clinton inaugurated here July 27, 1777. Chief Justice Jay held first term Supreme Court here September, 9, 1777.

been any white settlers in this Esopus region, all were now driven out.

Thus it was not until 1653 that the first permanent settlement was really established. Then Thomas Chambers, an Englishman, Mattys Hendrix, Christopher Davis, Johan De Hulter, and several of their neighbors, "desiring peace and comfort," removed from some disputed territory in the vicinity of Albany to this "exceedingly beautiful land" of Esopus. Some 76 acres of land were given them by the natives, and more was afterward purchased. Other settlers came in rapidly. De Hulter bought a thousand acres from the Indians in 1654, which were patented by his widow three



1. ELMENDORF TAVERN. Fair and Maiden Lane. Built 1723. Council of Safety met here.
2. EXECUTIVE CHAMBER AND HOME OF GOV. CLINTON. Wall and North Front. Built in 1710.
3. VAN STEENBERGH HOUSE, Wall and Franklin.
4. BOGARDUS TAVERN, Fair and Maiden Lane. First State Assembly met here.

years later. This tract was claimed by some to have covered the site of Kingston Village.

But the little settlement was again scattered in 1655, because of the recurrence of the bitter Indian wars upon the Dutch at New Amsterdam. They fled from their homes and flocks, but returned in the fall when peace was declared.

Thus in May, 1658, there were some sixty or seventy white people left in the Esopus settlement when they appealed to Governor Stuyvesant for assistance. Under his advice and direction they formed a village and built a Stockade of defense against the savage marauders, which was maintained for many years, becoming the old village of Kingston, and, later, the upper business section of the city. The wisdom of this fortification was soon apparent, for, although professing friendship with the settlers, mutual distrust continued, and the whites were in continual fear of their lives and property at the hands of the red men. This culminated in another bloody massacre in which many suffered brutal torture and death. Governor Stuyvesant came from Manhattan with reinforcements in the fall of 1659, and the little garrison was maintained. A formal declaration of war was issued in March, but peace was again effected during the summer, which ended the first Esopus war.

On May 16, 1661, a formal charter was granted by Stuyvesant, "Wiltwyck" being the name conferred, because the land was a free gift from the Indians. The houses at that time were principally built of logs, one story high, with a garret or loft. The Indian depredations continued from time to time. Instinctively the untutored savages felt they were the victims of injustice, and it rankled in their bosoms. Thus after only two years of corporate existence the poor settlers were again plunged into a scene of blood. Many were brutally slain and several homes were burned. There were then only about fifty houses in the place.



ST. JAMES METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
COR. FAIR AND PEARL STREETS.



FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.
ALBANY AVENUE.

In May, 1664, another peace was arranged, and in the following September, by the capitulation of New Amsterdam to the English government, the control of the entire Esopus region passed with it from the Dutch. This proved a lasting treaty with the Indians as the Esopus chief, Sewackenamo, solemnly promised. It was ratified by the delivery of a Wampum belt, which is still treasured among the ancient

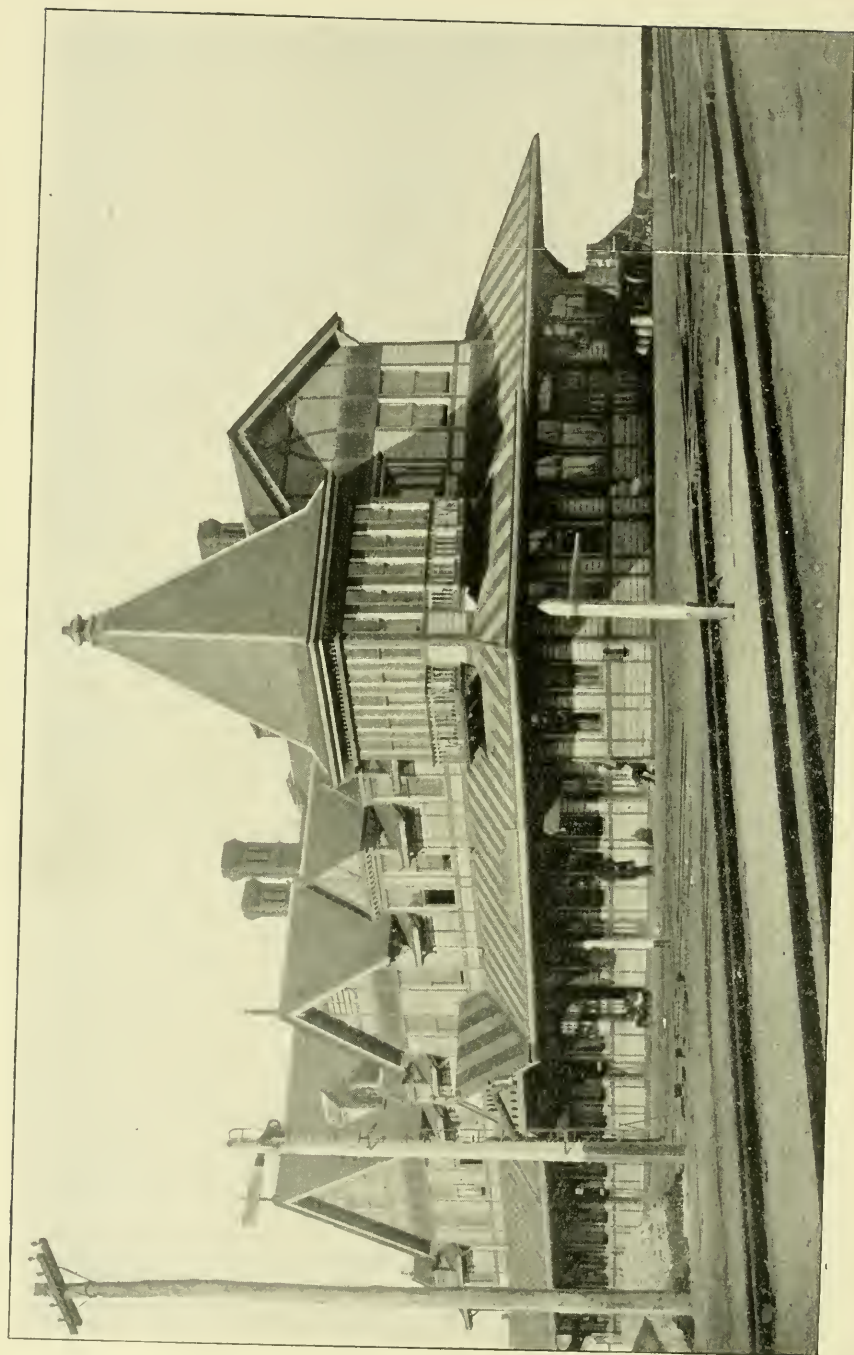


A PORTION OF LOWER KINGSTON,
LOOKING ACROSS THE HUDSON AT THE MOUTH OF RONDOUT CREEK.

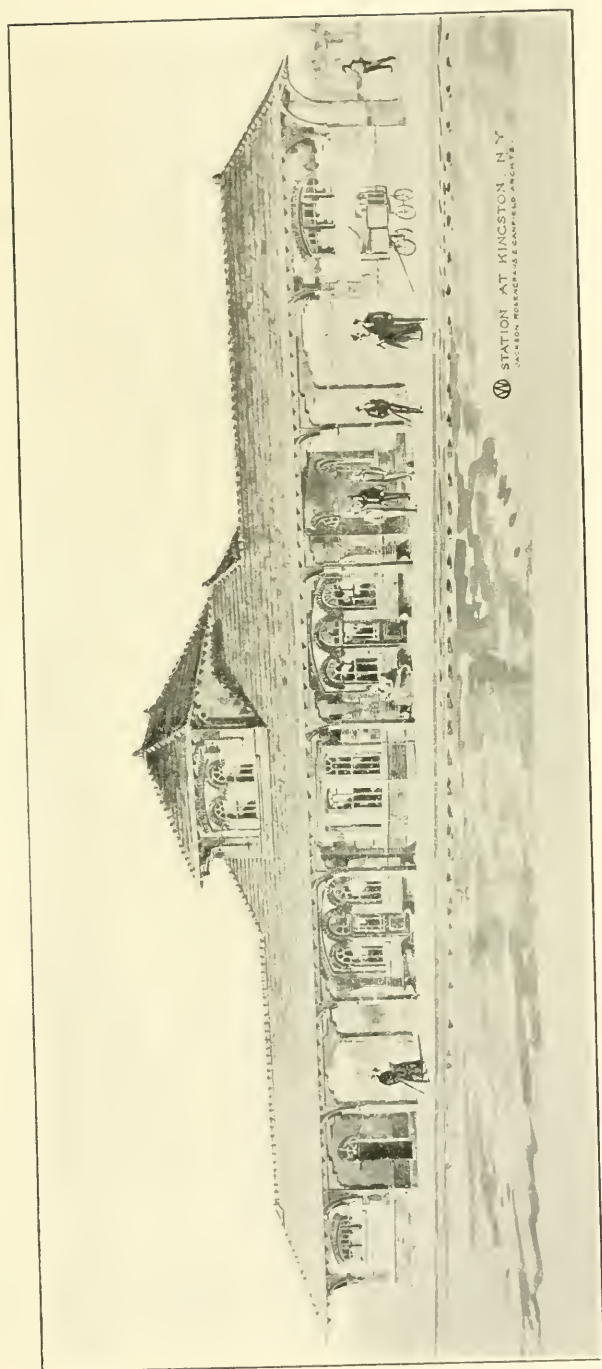
archives of Ulster county. It is believed that soon after this the name "Kingston" was bestowed upon the settlement. In fact, on September 25, 1669, an ordinance was adopted changing the name from Esopus and Wiltwyck to Kingston. This was in compliment to Governor Lovelace, of Manhattan, whose mother's family had a seat at Kingston L'Isle, Berkshire, England.

The Esopus burghers had now arrived at a season of prosperity. They were living in what was then regarded as the greatest corn growing region in the State of New York. Nearly all the settlers were Dutch, and their chagrin over the prospect of English domination may well be imagined. Thus it was that they were imbued with a ray of hope with the return of Dutch rule on the recapture of New York by the Dutch fleet in July, 1673. They hastened to change the name of their village to "Swanenburgh." But their joy was short-lived for the province was restored to English rule in November, 1674, and remained thus until the Declaration of Independence, over a hundred years later.

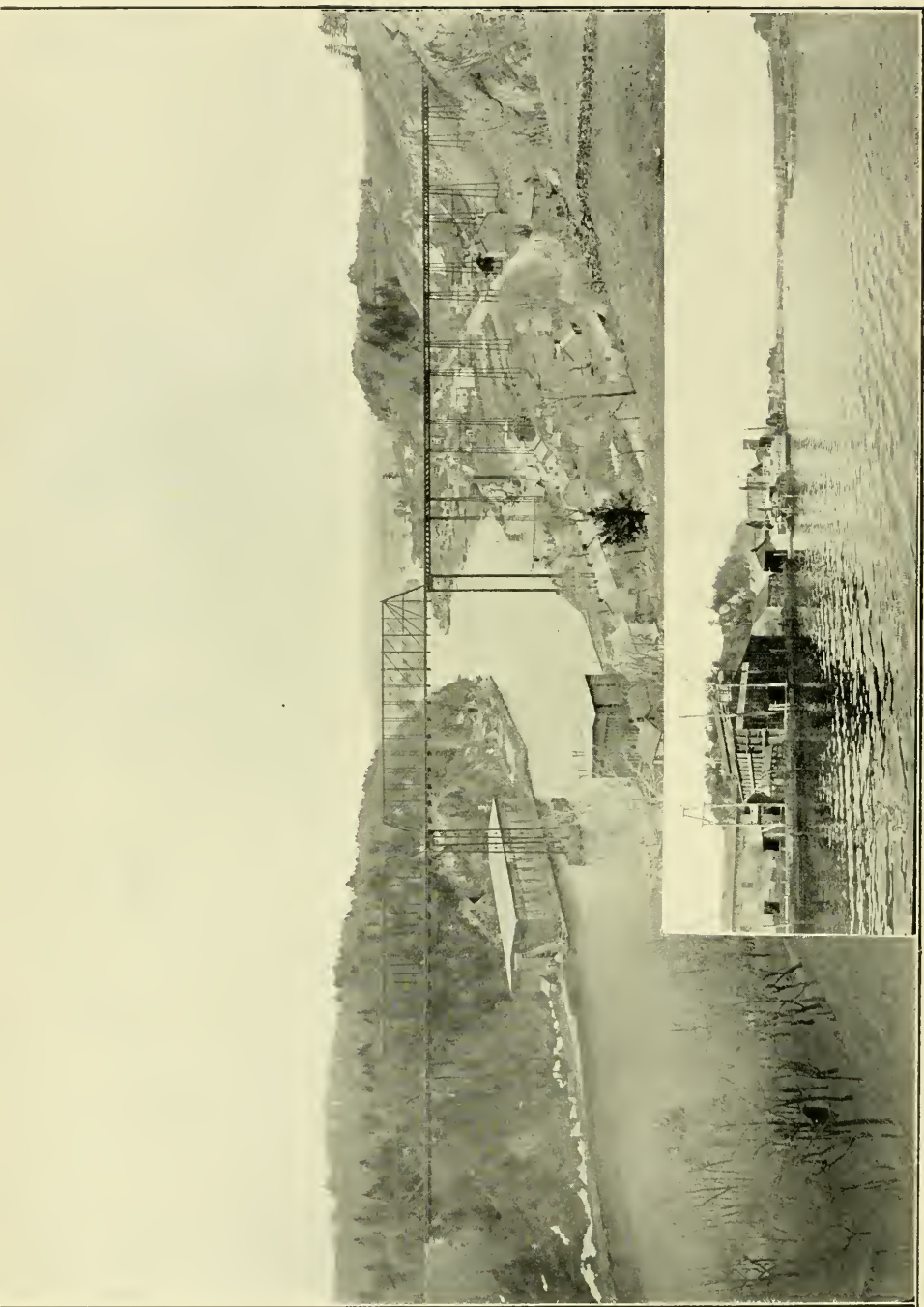
The Indian troubles were now over, councils and conferences with the red men taking the place of war and murder. But there were other forms of oppression about to begin, which, though far less violent, were destined to become even more serious and intolerable because of their greater injustice. But without referring in detail to the history of the ancient settlement during the succeeding century, under the various Governors sent here by Kings James II. and George II., so carefully recorded in Schoonmaker's History of Kingston, with the incomplete data in existence, it may be said that during all this time the oppression of the people at the hands of dishonest and selfish rulers, who were pliant tools of foreign potentates, gradually became unbearable. Nowhere else in the province of New York was this tyranny more bitterly resented than here in Kingston where the old Dutch burghers had been tried in the fiery crucibles



UNION DEPOT,
WEST SHORE, WALKILL VALLEY AND ULSTER & DELAWARE RAILWAYS.



THE ELLENVILLE & KINGSTON DEPOT.



WEST SHORE RAILROAD BRIDGE AND RONDOUT CREEK.

of war and Indian devastation. Thus it was that in the final battle for Liberty, that culminated soon afterward, this people became distinctly noted in history as among the truest and bravest patriots of the Revolution. It was a "pestiferous nest of traitors," in the eyes of the British forces. "No taxation without representation," was the watchword of these settlers which became the war-cry of the immortal Declaration of Independence, and it never died. The subterranean mine of royalty and despotic rule, however unconsciously planted, was sure to explode. And when it did, there were more fragments to the square inch in Kingston than anywhere else in the American provinces. Wanton sport with human rights would be tolerated no longer.

Thus from the battle of Lexington, in April, 1775, to the dawn of Liberty and Independence in 1782, the people of Kingston bore a conspicuous and honorable share in the great struggle for national life and the cause of Freedom. Many stirring and important events that occurred in that formative period of the nation were enacted here, and some of them are fitly and publicly commemorated to this day.

Most of the old wooden houses had long since been replaced by very substantial dwellings of native limestone. So firmly built and masoned together were they that the huge walls are still intact, defying the elements not only, but proving almost impervious to the tools of workmen in cases of alteration or remodelling. They are visited and examined with interest by sightseers from far and near. A few of these historic structures will be found pictured in this book.

THE OLD STONE HOUSES.

THE old Senate House on Clinton avenue, where the first Senate of the State of New York was organized and held its sessions, is among the most important of these. It was built in 1676, and used as a private residence of the better class until the close of the Revolution. Then



KINGSTON POINT LANDING AND PARK.

at the organization of the State government, which took place at Kingston in 1777, this house was used for the meetings of the Senate, the first session being held there September 10, of that year. On the 16th of October, when the entire village was pillaged and burned by the British under General Vaughan, this house was reduced to bare walls, like every other structure in the place save one. But for this calamity Kingston would probably have been selected as the capital of the State, as all the official business was transacted here, and



PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WURTS STREET.

it was then regarded most central and easily accessible for the population. This old house was quickly restored, however, and finally became the property of the State in 1887, to be preserved as a relic and memento of the historic past. It is daily visited by people from every land, who examine the rare collection of antiques and curios it contains with absorb-



CITY ALMS HOUSE, FLATBUSH AVENUE.



CITY HOSPITAL, BROADWAY.

ing interest. The only house which escaped the fire of 1777 is known as the VanSteenbergh house, on Wall street. This is still standing in a good state of preservation, though slightly remodelled.

Another most important old structure is the stone Court House, also on Wall street. The original Court House and Jail were erected in 1782. This was afterward rebuilt and finally replaced by the present structure in 1818. To this extensive additions have been made of the most modern and substantial character in recent years. And today this old Court House is regarded as one of the finest and best preserved stone buildings erected in the beginning of the last century. In front of this building, on some plank-covered barrels, the first constitution of the State was read to the people, who had assembled at the call of the bell in the old church tower. Here, also, Governor Clinton, the first State Executive, was inaugurated July 27, 1777. And in this building Chief Justice Jay held the first term of the Supreme Court, September 9, 1777. In the rear, on Crown street, a model Jail building, of huge native limestone blocks, rock-finished with chilled-steel fittings, has just been completed at a cost of \$75,000.

Among other noted old houses, still standing, is the Elmendorf Tavern, corner of Fair street and Maiden Lane. Here the Council of Safety met and was in session on the 15th of October, 1777, when the first news of Burgoyne's surrender was received. It was built in 1723. Diagonally across the street was the old Bogardus Tavern, now replaced, where the first Assembly of the State met and many important social functions were held. On the corner of Wall and North Front, stood another important stone house which was used by Governor Clinton as the first Executive Chamber of the State. Another old stone house, still standing on the corner of Crown and John streets, was opened as an Academy school in May, 1774. This structure, together with those of the



RESIDENCE OF HON. S. B. SHARPE.



MONUMENT TO THE 120TH NEW YORK REGIMENT,
Erected by Gen. George H. Sharpe.



SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' MONUMENT.

old Dutch Church, have a history coeval with the settlement of Kingston itself, and will be referred to more in detail in another paragraph.

In 1783 Congress and the Nation were eagerly looking for a suitable site for the national Capital. The people of Kingston, supported by the Legislature of the State, sent a petition offering two square miles of land within the town for this purpose. For a time there were hopes of success,



NORTH FRONT STREET.



WALL STREET.



LOWER BROADWAY.

as the offer was regarded with favor. But each State put in a claim for the honor and the choice finally fell elsewhere. Kingston village, proper, was duly incorporated by an act of the Legislature in April, 1805.

FAVORED LOCATION.

THE wisdom and foresight of the early settlers of Kingston in selecting this site have never been questioned.

No other spot in the eastern part of the State has ever presented so many advantages for the building and development of a large city. Situated nearly midway between the Capital at Albany and the great metropolis of the western continent, at the mouth of the finest navigable river in America, which flows along the eastern boundary for over two miles, with one great trunk railway passing through its



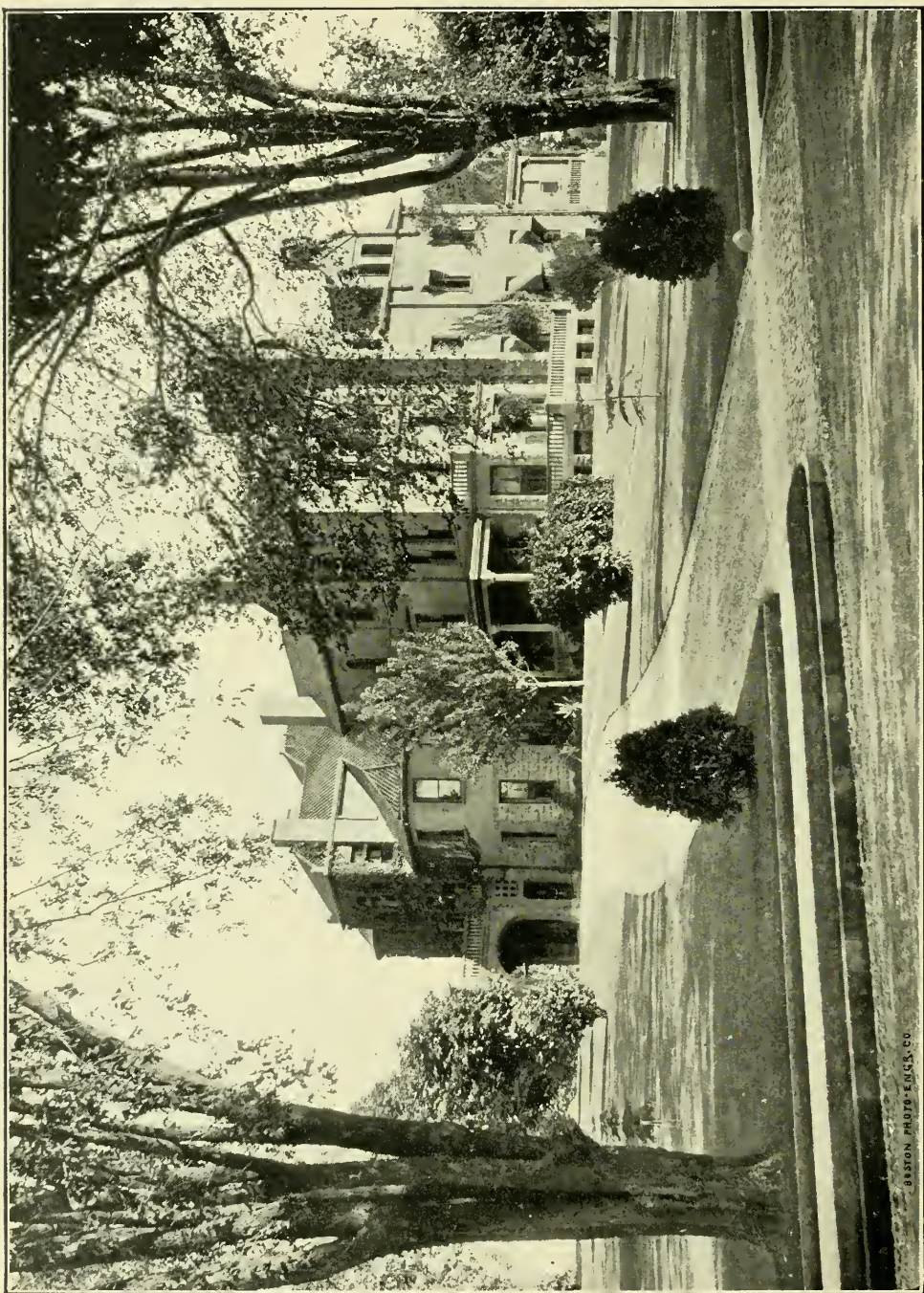
MAIN STREET, EAST OF FAIR.



BROADWAY, FROM WEST SHORE.

centre, and another reached by ferry, and three other important railways terminating here and reaching out into the interior sections of the State, with important connections, it would indeed be difficult to overestimate its value as a railway and commercial centre.

As a deep tidewater port it has no equal on the Hudson, and it has long been the most important commercial port on the river. More steamboats and other vessels are owned and operated here than at any other point, and the facilities for shipment by water are thus unexcelled. Four regular passenger and freight steamers leave the city daily for New York, Albany and intermediate points during the season of navigation. It also enjoys the distinction of having the fleetest river steamboat in the world, the Mary Powell, which makes daily trips to New York and return for five months in the year, swallowing the intervening miles at a marvelous rate. There are also numerous yachts plying between local river points almost hourly. Something over fifty regular trains either arrive at or leave the Kingston Union Depot daily during the summer season, in addition to those on the New York Central road reached by ferry. All trains stop for lunch at Kingston. The palatial steamers, New York and Albany, of the Hudson River Day Line, land daily at Kingston Point, bringing thousands for the Catskill Mountain trains, the suburban resorts and the noted River Park, at the Point, during the summer. Kingston is the great river gateway to the romantic Catskills where the only all-rail facilities are provided by the trains on the Ulster & Delaware Railroad, which passes through and over the southwestern portion of the range to Oneonta, where connection is made with the Delaware & Hudson system, one hundred and eight miles from the Hudson. Solid through trains are also run to the famous Greene county section, and much the larger share of this great summer mountain traffic is by this route.



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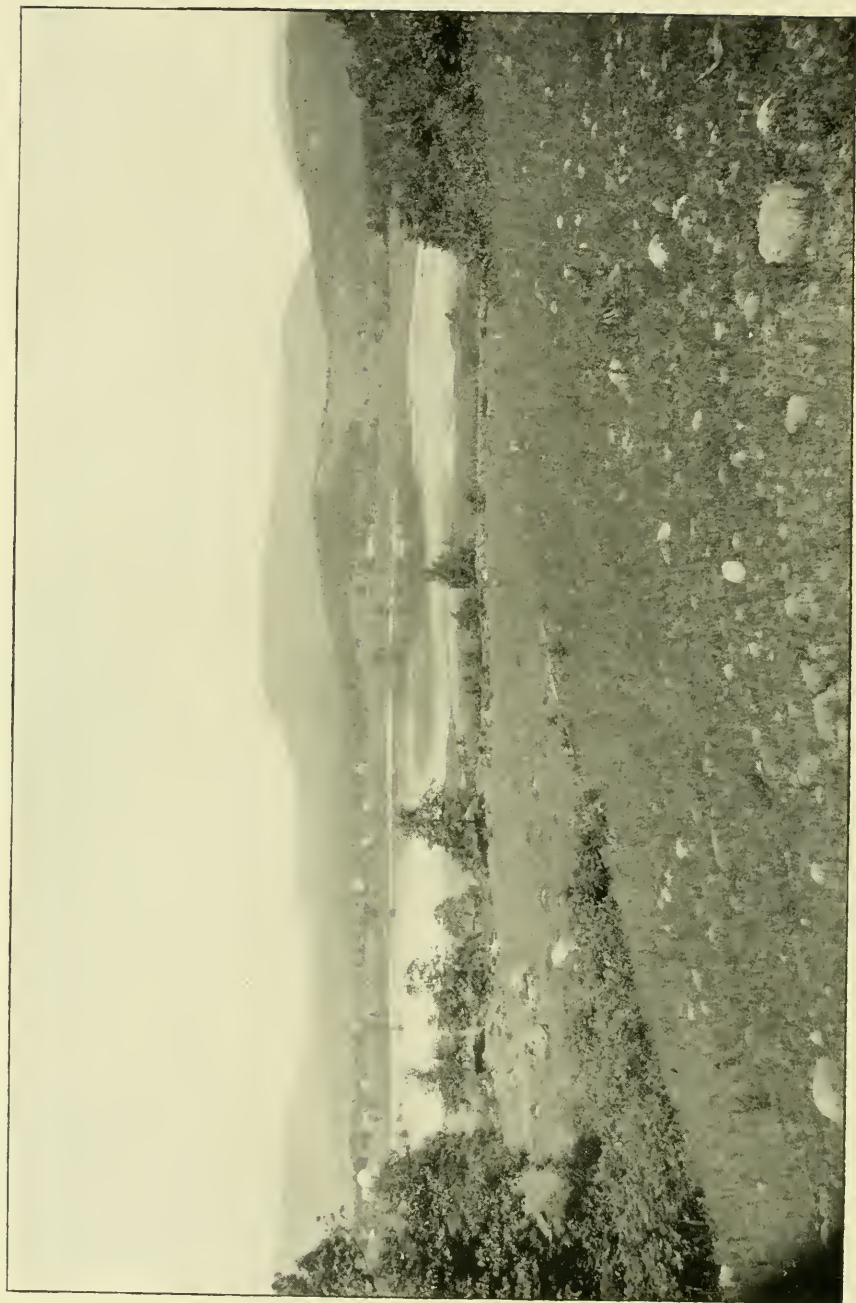
RESIDENCE OF S. D. COYKENDALL, ON THE WEINBERG.

SCENIC ATTRACTIONS AND SANITARY ADVANTAGES.

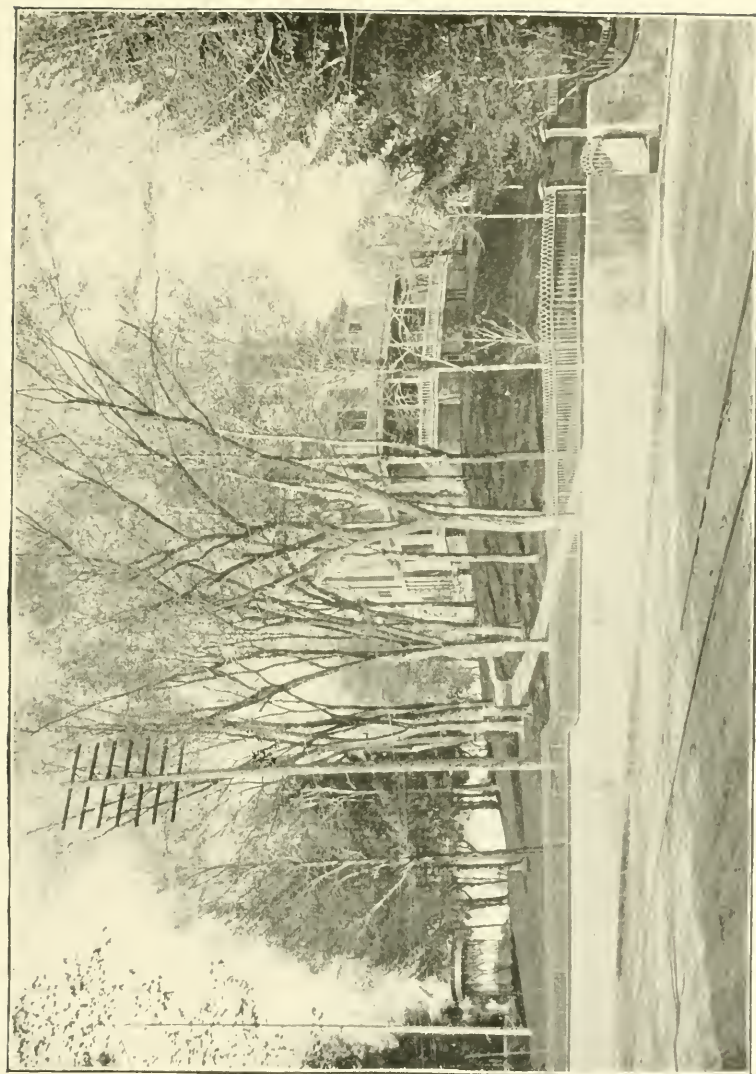
A LARGE part of the city is built upon a level, elevated plateau, about one hundred and fifty feet above the river, and sufficiently above the lowlands bordering the Esopus creek on the north to obviate all danger from floods or high water. Its scenic environment, nestled here between the great mountains and the broad, deep flowing river, with the terracing hills sloping gently to its margin, is famed at home and abroad for its beauty and attractiveness. Nobody with a spark of sentiment or love of nature can look out from the windows of the fine City Hall, which stands on a rocky knoll near the centre of the city, in any direction, without a thrill of admiration. The towering mountain peaks of the eastern Catskills, that pierce the sky in the blue distance of the northwest, the Shawangunk range on the southwest, the Berkshire Hills over across the Hudson on the east, and right in the foreground, the city itself, with its many buildings, broad, shaded streets, tall spires, massive brick factory walls with chimneys and smoke stacks belching smoke and steam, moving trains, trolley cars, long lines of freight cars, and the low hum of industry floating in the air. All this and more comes to the beholder at this municipal centre of Kingston. The fertile soil, the broad lawns and gardens that surround the homes of rich and poor, are all conducive to health and comfort. The air comes direct from the Catskills, distilled afresh each day in the mysterious laboratories of the skies.

THE WATER SUPPLY.

THE city water is also obtained from that great healthful mountain region, being gathered there among the foothills into three large reservoirs, and led to the city by gravitation through nearly seventeen miles of main pipes, and then distributed by forty-two miles of street mains. The



COOPER LAKE, UPPER SOURCE OF KINGSTON WATER SUPPLY.
STORAGE RESERVOIR NO. 3.



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE DR. DAVID KENNEDY,
BROADWAY AND STUYVESANT STREET.



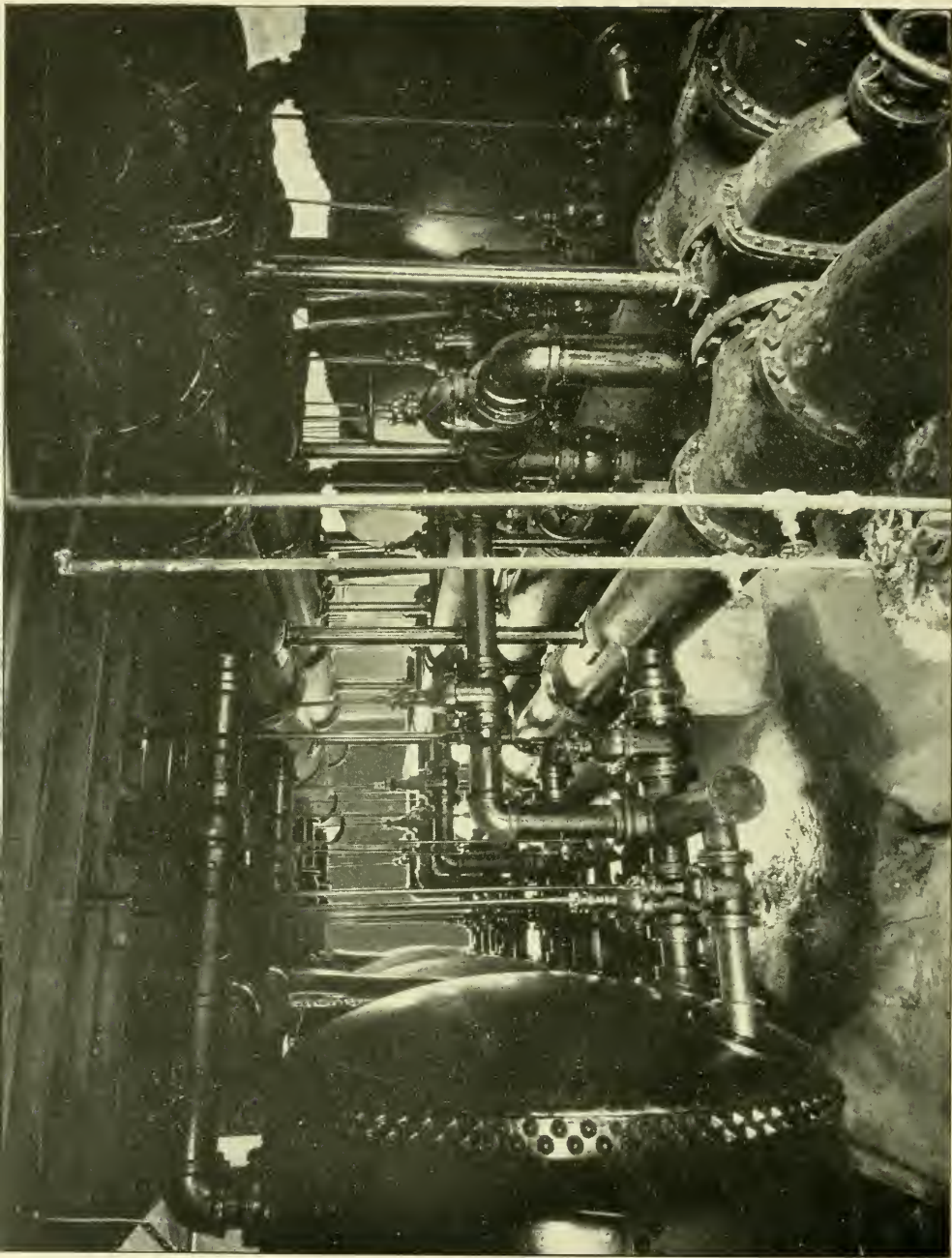
FALLS OF ZENA, ON THE SAWKILL.
KINGSTON WATER SUPPLY.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. J. L. VAN DEUSEN. "CLOVERLY."

storage supply is about 305,000,000 gallons, and the average daily consumption 3,076,830 gallons. There is a double line of mains from the storage supply, one of twenty inches, the other eighteen. The mechanical filtration plant has a capacity of 6,000,000 gallons daily. The water is delivered at an average pressure uptown of one hundred pounds to the square inch, and in the lower portion of the city at one hundred and twenty pounds. The water shed embraces an area of thirty-five square miles. The total cost of the system was about \$840,000, and it is regarded as one of the most complete in the State. The water is exceptionally pure and wholesome.

A general system of sanitary sewers is provided in most parts of the city, and it is gradually being extended through the different wards. The first, second and ninth wards already have complete systems.



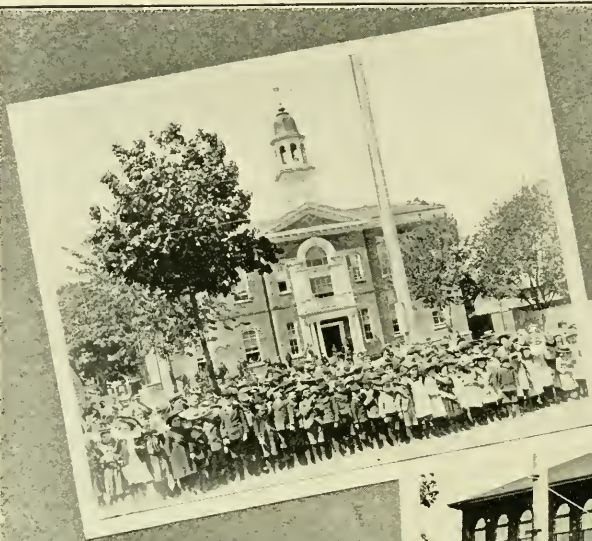
FILTER HOUSE INTERIOR, LOWER FLOOR.
KINGSTON WATER SUPPLY.

There is a perfectly equipped Gas and Electric plant which supplies light, fuel and power to all parts of the city at very reasonable rates. There are at present about twenty-five miles of street gas mains, and the average daily consumption is about 66,000 cubic feet.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN N. CORDTS.

Good local traveling facilities to most any part of the city are afforded by two trolley lines to the extent of eight miles in the city limits. Both are under one management, with a convenient system of transfers. The overhead trolley wire is employed. The Fire Department consists of ten separate companies with a full and complete modern equipment that is well kept. There are three hundred and sixty-nine street fire hydrants, from which water is received at a force sufficient to reach the highest structures. There is



PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
No. 7. No. 6. No. 8. No. 5.

also an effective Electric Alarm system by which fires are definitely located at once. Damage from destructive fires is therefore reduced to the minimum by effective fighting appliances.

There are about seventy-two miles of streets regularly laid out. Of these about forty-seven miles have been improved, either by Telford, granite block, asphalt block, shale-



RESIDENCE OF HON. CHARLES M. PRESTON.

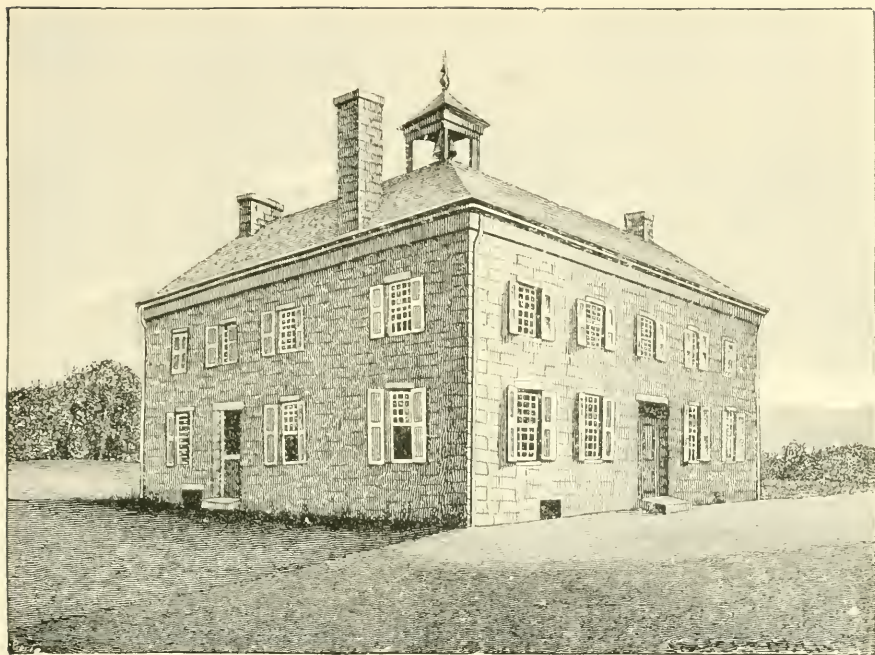
brick or cobblestone pavement, or firm stone Macadam, top-dressed and smoothly rolled. The present average cost of maintaining and improving the city streets is about \$22,000 a year.

The total assessment of property in the city, by the assessor's roll of 1901 is \$11,295,294.

There are twenty-five churches, representing eight separate religious sects or denominations. There is a well managed and modernly equipped Public Hospital, built on an



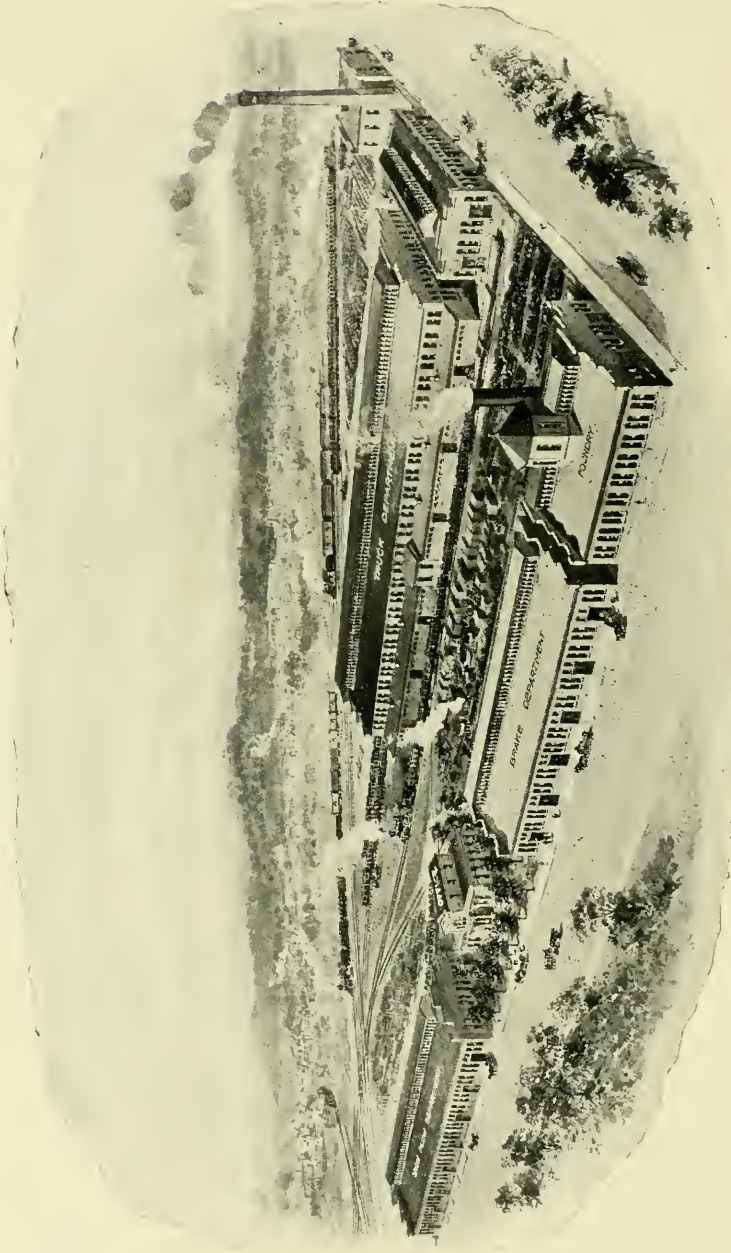
PUBLIC SCHOOLS.
No. 2. No. 3. No. 9. No. 4.



THE OLD ACADEMY, CORNER JOHN AND CROWN STREETS.
This ancient school was in full operation during the Revolution. Some of the
most distinguished men of the country were educated here.



KINGSTON ACADEMY, 1902.
ACADEMY PARK.



PECKHAM MANUFACTURING COMPANY.



KINGSTON SAVINGS BANK.

eminence near the City Hall; also a Free Public Library having nearly five thousand volumes, for which a fine new building, costing \$30,000, the gift of Andrew Carnegie, is now being erected.

The Young Men's Christian Association has an elegant new building in the central part of the city, erected at a cost of \$46,000. It includes a large public hall, a well fitted gymnasium, reading room, parlors, and other convenient rooms. The association has over five hundred members and is under careful and progressive management, which labors effectively for the welfare of the young men.



AMERICAN CIGAR FACTORY.



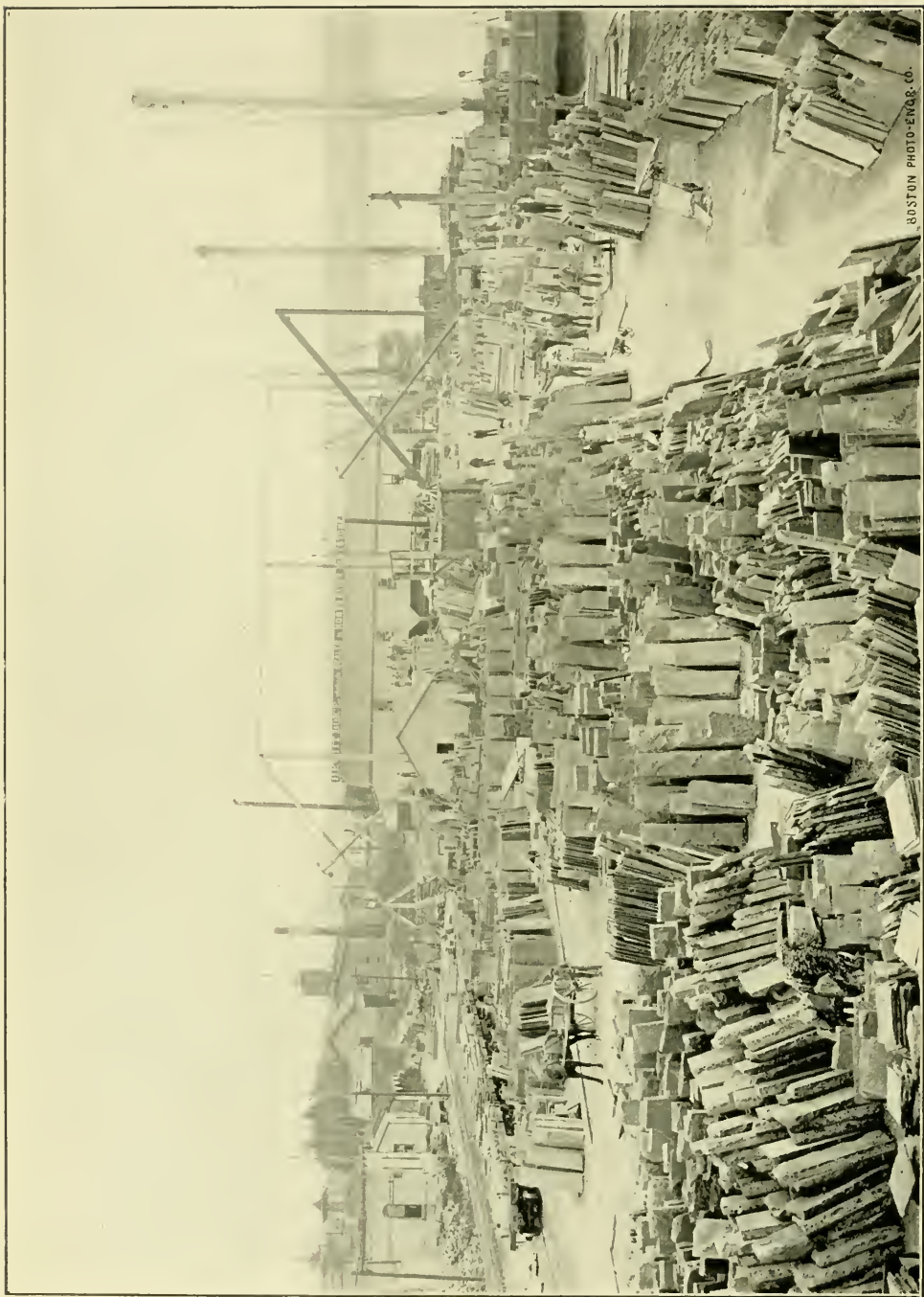
RESIDENCE OF GEORGE J. SMITH.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

THE character and extent of the industrial operations of Kingston are pointed to with pride in view of the fact that so large a share has come into existence or been developed within very recent years. Its peculiar advantages as a manufacturing location have gradually come into public notice, and without any very aggressive effort on the part of the municipality or its conservative citizenship.

There are a goodly number of wealthy residents, descendants of the good old Dutch stock, who, possessing enough of this world's goods for the comfort of themselves and their families, and finding the place most desirable for permanent residence, rarely stopped to consider the benefits which would ensue from an increase of population and the introduction of a large amount of live, new capital. But with the advent of the West Shore Railway came an important impetus in the development of the city in every way, and especially in manufacturing pursuits. New mechanical plants were constructed in different parts of the city, and new elements of social life were introduced. The population was increased nearly one-third in a few years and new buildings went up in every direction. The two old villages of Kingston and Rondout, which had recently joined hands into the present city, now began to grow together in the centre and soon obliterated all appearance of the old division lines.

Thus today, nearly two hundred and thirty-three years after the first adoption of the name Kingston, and thirty years since its incorporation as a city, the manufacturing interests represent a total capital of over three and a half million dollars, employing 4,870 persons, with a weekly payroll aggregating over \$37,000, producing articles annually valued at over \$5,000,000. It will thus be seen that at the present time nearly one-fifth of the people in Kingston are engaged in manufacturing pursuits within the limits of the



HUDSON RIVER BLUE STONE COMPANY. RONDOUT CREEK DOCK.

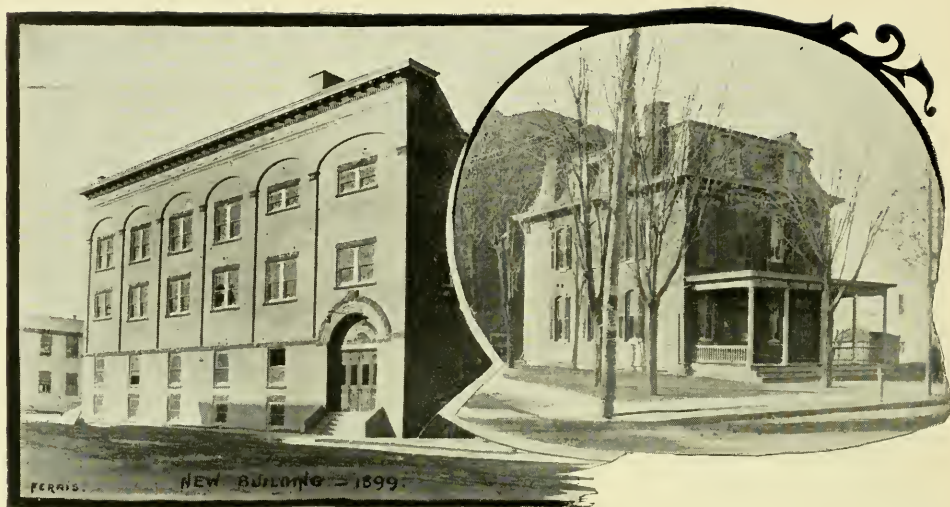
city, and they are receiving, on an average for men, women and children, a little over \$1.21 per day in wages. It should be said, however, that a few of these operatives live outside the city, and further, that a large number are young girls. Something over thirty separate industries are included in this list, and some fifty or more different plants.

The largest single industry is that of cigar-making. One of the largest cigar factories in the United States is in full operation here in the centre of the city, turning out an



ULSTER COUNTY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.

annual product valued at nearly two million dollars. It was started in 1886 and is now owned by the American Cigar Company. A picture of this factory is presented on another page, but it is now being greatly enlarged. And in addition there is another large building devoted wholly to the mechanical and construction department where all the accessories used in the various factories of the company throughout the



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION ROOMS
AND HALL.



THE HUNTINGTON.



THE KIRKLAND.

country are made. In this extensive plant four hundred and ninety-three men and boys, and one thousand three hundred young women are steadily employed, with room for more. The weekly payroll is \$10,400, and 250,000 cigars are made every day.

Next in extent and importance is the fine new plant of the Peckham Manufacturing Company, which is also illustrated in this book. Car trucks, steam snow plows, etc., are the leading articles made, and the product is widely distributed in this and foreign lands. Half a million dollars capital and two hundred and fifty men are employed, and



RESIDENCE OF HON. JACOB RICE.



RESIDENCE OF FRANK A. PALEN.

the product for 1901 was valued at \$531,000. The factory plant and all its appliances are models of their kind.

The Rosendale Cement interest is another large industry for which the region has long been famous. Some four hundred and thirty men are now employed in the city limits, turning out over \$400,000 in manufactured products. Nearly all the various plants have recently been merged into the control of a single company. Brickmaking is also extensively carried on along the river front. Some \$450,000 in capital and about eight hundred and sixty men are engaged in this work during the season, and the average output is over \$250,000. Bluestone, which is so extensively quarried in the mountain districts west of the city, is also finished and shaped for use by machinery in the lower part of the city. In this work one hundred and fifty skilled men are employed, with an annual product of \$200,000.

Manufacturers of builders' woodwork report an annual output of \$314,000, with eighty-seven men engaged. The making of engines, boilers and other machinery employs two hundred and seventy-eight men yielding an annual product valued at \$350,000. Two shirt factories turn out that useful garment to the value of \$200,000 a year, with thirty men and two hundred and sixty-five women. Lager beer is brewed to the value of \$180,000, employing thirty-four men. Brushes of various kinds are made in a well equipped factory to the value of \$100,000 with forty-five men and eighty boys engaged. A Tin-Foil and Bottle-Cap plant turns out \$125,000 worth of this novel product every year with nineteen men and fifty-four women. Ribbed underwear is made in a Knitting Mill to the extent of \$100,000 a year, employing eight men and seventy women. Proprietary medicines, including several well known and widely advertised preparations are put up here with a market value of \$125,000 a year, \$255,000 in capital being devoted to the business. The annual product of Gas and Electricity, with a capital of \$280,000 and



DR. SAHLER'S SANITARIUM.



STUYVESANT STREET.

seventy men, is valued at \$80,000. Cider and Vinegar are made at an annual value of over \$122,000. Clocks and Bronzes have a large factory, with some fifty operatives, producing an annual product of \$75,000, with a capital of \$52,000. Some fifty men are engaged in building Boats and Barges on the Rondout creek, and they turn out over \$60,000 worth of these vessels in a year. House Furniture is made to the value of \$100,000. Candies, Confections and Ice Cream reach a value of nearly \$100,000. Corn Meal and Feed are ground to the value of \$80,000, and Soap is made in a long established factory to the extent of \$60,000. Many other smaller industries might well be named.

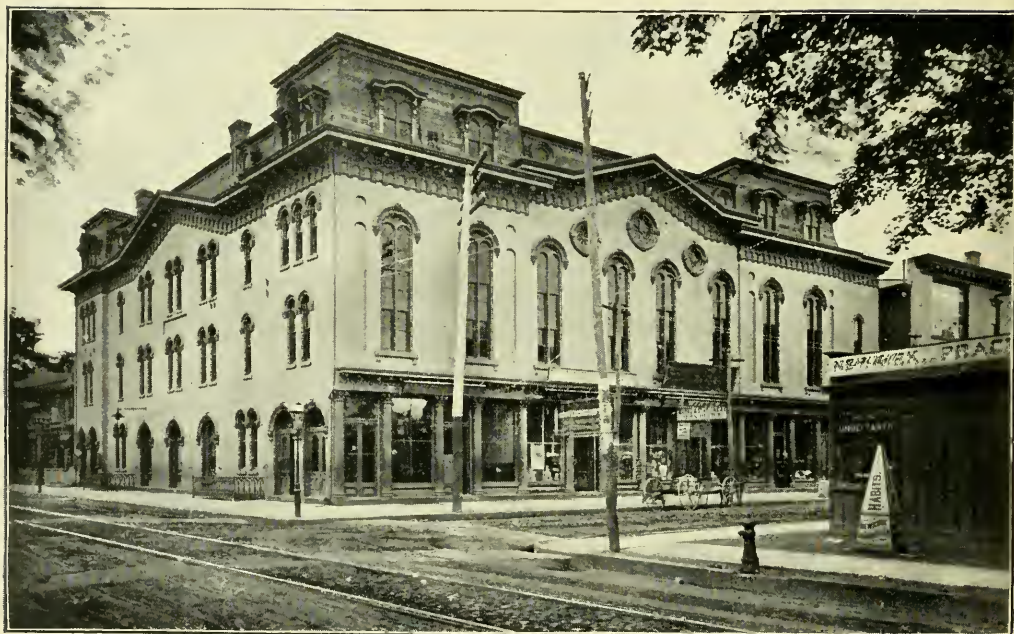
Thus it will be seen that it is no idle boast to speak of Kingston as a manufacturing town of importance. The facts amply warrant the claim. And yet there is room for more. Many excellent sites for manufacturing plants of most any description may still be had at advantageous prices and on favorable terms. There are also fine building lots on the best streets of the city upon which to build more of these handsome homes and plant gardens and lawns where one can enjoy the best there is in life and be happy with his family. All may be had at reasonable prices and the city architects are full of new ideas for the outward adornment and the interior utility and convenience of such dwellings.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

TOO much can scarcely be said of the educational and religious facilities of Kingston. No other place of its size in the State can boast of a more complete and progressive equipment for the acquirement of true and honorable citizenship. None other is better fitted for the training of practical men and women. Kingston Academy is the oldest college preparatory school in the State and one of the best. It is the alma mater of many men and women who have achieved



THE MARY POWELL.
THE GREYHOUND OF THE HUDSON.



KINGSTON OPERA HOUSE.

honor and distinction in various walks of life. The school was founded in 1774, and, with the exception of about four months after its destruction by the British forces in the burning of Kingston in 1777, regular school sessions have been held without interruption for the past 128 years. A picture of this ancient school building appears on another page, also that of the present Academy and central school, and other structures in separate districts. The whole is now under the management of a Board of Education with an efficient superintendent. A high standard is carefully maintained, and graduates of the academy are received into any college or scientific school in the country. The school buildings and all their fittings are of the most modern character, and there is a free school library of many thousand volumes. A fine new structure has just been completed at a cost of over \$42,000. All of these school structures have been specially engraved for this work and will be found grouped on previous pages.

Spencer's Business College, on John street, is a large and successful school for the equipment of young men and women for business life. It is devoted to stenography, type-writing, telegraphy, bookkeeping, and kindred branches, and positions are found for competent graduates.

The church facilities and advantages for religious instruction and Christian intercourse of every kind, are alike ample and complete. Being the first place in the State to establish an educational institution, Kingston was also among the very first to organize a religious society and build a church where the people could worship God in their own way untrammelled by the rules of a monarchy. It is now two hundred and forty-three years ago that the first religious organization was started here by Dominie Harmanus Blom, who came from Holland for that purpose. This was the beginning of the old Dutch Church society, which now worships in one of the finest old church edifices in the State, having a



ENTRANCE TO WILTWYCK CEMETERY.

beautiful and elaborate interior of the most substantial character, a most fitting example of the older style of church architecture. The first building was erected in 1661, within the stockade and almost upon the site of the present edifice on the corner of Wall and Main streets. Although small and rudely built of logs it was then regarded as wonderfully "substantial and convenient." In 1679 the first stone church, forty-five by sixty, was built on the old site. This was enlarged and improved from time to time, and was finally destroyed in the fire of 1777. The walls were from three to four feet thick and model examples of masonry. These solid walls were at once utilized in the new structure that was soon completed and equipped with a bell cast in Amsterdam, Holland. Pictures of these buildings are shown elsewhere in this book. For many years the services were

in the Dutch language, which was then the universal vernacular here. The ancient records of this church are documents of peculiar interest to the antiquarian, and from them much valuable historic data, not otherwise available, has been obtained. In 1850 a part of this church society left and built a new edifice which has since been known as the Second Dutch Church. Another branch formed a Presbyterian society, which is now the First Presbyterian Church on Elmendorf street.

Among the newer church buildings is the St. James Methodist, corner of Fair and Pearl streets, built of Pennsylvania serpentine stone with Ohio trimmings, at a cost of \$75,000. It is one of the handsomest in the city, as will be seen by the picture presented. In addition to these named there are some twenty-three other church buildings, making up the following list: Four Dutch Reformed, five Methodist, two Presbyterian, two Baptist, three Episcopalian, five Roman Catholic, two Jewish Synagogues, three Lutheran, one Union Children's. Many are large and well fitted, and there is a wholesome Christian influence prevailing. Municipal, county and state laws are generally respected and fairly enforced; and the moral atmosphere of Kingston is believed to compare favorably with that of other eastern cities of its size.

MERCANTILE AFFAIRS.

THE stores and business houses of Kingston are numerous, substantial and extensive. Many are long established and widely known, others are of more recent origin but with every appearance of permanency. All are in a prosperous condition and enjoying an extensive trade. Kingston is clearly a mercantile city, and is developing rapidly in this respect, covering a wide range of interests and reaching over a large section of

country in every direction. An extensive wholesale trade is now carried on here in different lines, by responsible firms with large capital. In addition to a steady increase in local patronage these houses do a large business in the surrounding towns and counties of the State. This is especially true in wholesale groceries, flour, feed, furniture, tobacco, drugs, boots and shoes, fruit, machinery, etc. The retail merchants are also very enterprising in the development of their business. There being strong and lively competition, extensive newspaper advertising is steadily resorted to, and various other methods for the introduction of goods and an increase of patronage over a wide territory are diligently employed.

In this way the retail trade in staple and fancy articles has increased enormously in Kingston the last few years. Department stores have been introduced and modern methods adopted, popular prices have come in, new stores have gone up in different parts of the city, other stores have been greatly enlarged and improved and there is a notable spirit of progress in every business block. To all this the people have responded liberally, and the volume of trade for the past year is far in excess of any previous year in the history of the city. There are really two leading retail business sections; one in the upper or western end, and the other in the lower part on the Rondout creek. This is due to the two old villages of Kingston and Rondout which were combined in the present municipality, each having its own business section during the separate corporate existence. It is moreover still convenient to the residents of both ends of the city.

There is also an opera house in each of these sections, that known as the Kingston Opera House being handsomely fitted with every modern appliance for dramatic and other public entertainments. There are also several other smaller public halls.

There are eight Banks, three of which are Savings Banks. The five other banks have an aggregate capital of \$1,000,000, and the savings banks show deposits amounting to \$5,923,449, an increase of \$227,117 during the last six months.

The leading social clubs are known as the Kingston and the Rondout Clubs, with several others of varying character.

The hotels are numerous and well kept. Among the larger and leading houses are the Eagle, Mansion House, Clinton House and the old Kingston Hotel.

A fine city Alms House stands on a commanding site in the northeastern limits, and is well managed.

The Industrial Home for orphan and indigent children is a worthy institution for which a handsome new building is about to be erected through the general interest and co-operation of the public, to be completed within a few months. Since the organization in 1876, over 1,000 needy children have been cared for. About seven hundred of these were placed into entirely new homes, and the remainder were returned to their families. Those placed out have been carefully visited and watched over during their early years by the lady managers, and the records show that scarcely any of these have failed to become a credit to the care that shielded them in infancy. The special object is the temporary care of the indigent and dependent children of Ulster county, guarding them from contaminating influences and enabling them to become valuable members of society. Those received from the city or county authorities are charged a small amount for support, which is paid from the public funds. Many, however, are brought by a parent or relative during some temporary time of need.

The Kingston Post Office is one of the most important in the Hudson river valley. The present annual receipts aggregate about \$45,000 and are increasing at the rate of \$3,000 a year. Nearly \$200,000 a year are handled by the

money order division, and over 41,000 pieces of registered matter pass through the office. There are two sub-stations and a very complete free delivery system. A much needed Public Building, to cost \$80,000, has just been ordered by Congress and will soon be under contract.

The City Hall is a most imposing structure, built of Philadelphia pressed brick with stone trimmings at a cost of \$75,000. It contains the Council Chambers, City Court rooms, Health, Water and Street Departments, Police Headquarters and the offices of the various other city officials. The tower stairway leads to a magnificent outlook over the city and surrounding country. In front, facing Broadway, is a fine soldiers' monument, erected by Ulster county in honor of the fallen patriots in the Rebellion. Another fine monument has a conspicuous site in the old church yard, corner of Fair and Main streets. This was erected by the late General George H. Sharpe, as Colonel of the 120th Regiment, New York State Volunteers, to the "undying renown of the rank and file" of that regiment, which bore so conspicuous a part in the war for the Union; it being one of the three hundred fighting regiments of the war. This regiment, as well as the old Twentieth and the 156th N. Y. Volunteers, was recruited from Ulster and Greene counties and organized in Kingston.

A fine State Armory on central Broadway, which is shown in the view of upper Kingston, on a previous page, is now occupied by Company M, of the National Guard. This company formed a part of the First Regiment in the late war with Spain.

The Sanitarium of Dr. C. O. Sahler, on lower Wall street, is an institution worthy of mention. Although established only about three years ago, over 2,000 patients have already been treated, and with signal success. These came from nearly every State in the Union, and men and women of prominence in science and the professions have been among

the number. In addition to the regular medical treatment, the Doctor employs that of psycho-therapeutics, a system upon which he has given much original research and largely developed during the past few years, laboring enthusiastically and with apparent success.

ROADS AND DRIVES.

THE public roads in the city suburbs have been greatly improved during recent years by an enterprising Road Association, backed by a growing public sentiment in favor of good roads, which began with the advent of the bicycle, and has been fostered by it. Smooth and permanent stone Macadam roads took the place of deep sand and ruts, and are now maintained. Upon these, driving and wheeling are now a comfort and pleasure at any season of the year. The level country toward the north, and the comparatively level conditions in other directions, afford easy drives and fine wheeling for many miles, with an attractive wayside at all times. Among these popular drives are the Saugerties road, out along the winding Esopus creek, with the glorious Catskills rising boldly in the near background on the left, and through the fertile farms; the noted River Drive, out on Fatbush avenue and along the charming Hudson; the Hurley road, up the Esopus creek and into the fertile interior; Lucas avenue, out to the group of Binnewater lakes and Lake Mohonk; the Rosendale road, into the cement mining section and along the Rondout creek and the old Delaware & Hudson Canal; the Mountain road, along the Ulster & Delaware Railroad and into the big hills, and the River Drive south into the famous fruit growing region.

The Catskill Mountains and Lake Mohonk are both within easy driving distance in the summer, and frequent day trips to these points are made. They are, of course, among the loveliest and most popular mountain summer

resorts in the United States. The long Ulster & Delaware trains to the Catskills are daily features of the city during the summer. Many mountain visitors stop over in the city to see the historic place; its old stone houses, its ancient and famous school and church, with its curious old tombstones, the old Senate House with its cherished relics, and the handsome old Court House. Other strangers pass the summer here in the cool shades of the green Catskills, enjoying the shaded streets, the pure city water, the fine drives and the quiet and healthful air of the mountain foothills.

There are six newspapers published in the city, three dailies and three weeklies. The Kingston Freeman and the Kingston Express are issued every evening, and the Kingston Leader every morning. The Freeman and Leader each issues a weekly edition, and the Kingston Weekly Argus is the oldest paper in the city.

THE KINGSTON BOARD OF TRADE.

THIS is an association of business men, to which the reader is indebted for this book. The record shows that the first successful labor of the Board was the establishment of the Powell, Smith & Company Cigar Factory here in 1886. That firm began business in the Lawton building, but soon outgrew its quarters there with its five hundred employes and, desiring to increase that number to seven hundred and fifty, the Board was asked to fulfil its promise of assistance in the purchase of a suitable site for the erection of a large factory.

At the annual meeting of the Board, December 16, 1890, Reuben Bernard was re-elected president, with the following associate officers: A. S. Staples, vice-president; John McCausland, corresponding secretary; John E. Kraft, recording secretary, and George B. Merritt, treasurer. The Executive Committee consisted of S. D. Coykendall, Dr.

David Kennedy, Albert Terry, William M. Hayes, R. C. Hubbard and N. E. Brodhead.

It was then voted to raise \$4,000 for the purchase of the lot, corner of Broadway and Pine Grove avenue, for the Powell, Smith & Company factory. The building was at once erected and has been most successfully operated ever since, it being now owned by the American Cigar Company. As stated on a previous page, this plant is now employing about one thousand eight hundred persons and paying about \$10,400 in wages weekly, with an annual output valued at nearly \$2,000,000.

Since then the Board has been instrumental in establishing the Herbert Brush Factory, and the Millen and Fuller Shirt factories. It was also influential in the construction of the extensive plant of the Peckham Manufacturing Company. Its most recent success is the closing of negotiations for the Brill Lace Manufacturing Company, for which an immense new plant is now being erected near the centre of the city, which promises to be a great addition to the industrial interests.

This Board also proposed and helped to secure free postal delivery to all parts of the city, and actively supported the movement for the new Federal Post Office building, for which a site is now being selected.

Since the retirement of Mr. Bernard as president, the office has been ably filled by Messrs. George J. Smith and Edward T. Stelle. At the present time it has a membership of 138, which is the largest in its history and embraces the leading and most progressive business citizens. As the result of this organized effort the last annual report shows that factories induced to locate here by this Board are now turning out goods to the value of over \$3,000,000 annually, and employing over 2,000 persons, to whom about \$12,500 is paid in weekly wages.

In the furtherance of this good work of business development and commercial prosperity it is hoped that many strangers will be led to inquire and make personal investigation regarding the advantages of Kingston, both for business and as a place of residence. To all such full information and assistance will be gladly extended and every facility offered.

For some of the illustrations in this work credit is due to Mr. R. L. De Lisser, Mr. James V. Bruyn, Mr. Julius Schoonmaker, Capt. A. E. Anderson, the Kingston Water Department and the Kingston Consolidated Railroad Company, to all of whom the thanks of the Board are hereby extended.

Officers of the Kingston Board of Trade.

JAMES H. EVERETT,	-	-	-	-	PRESIDENT
L. B. VAN WAGENEN,	}	-	-	-	VICE-PRESIDENTS
JOHN J. CAMPBELL,	}	-	-	-	
CHARLES L. McBRIDE,	-	-	-	-	SECRETARY
WILLIAM J. TURCK, JR.,	-	-	-	-	TREASURER

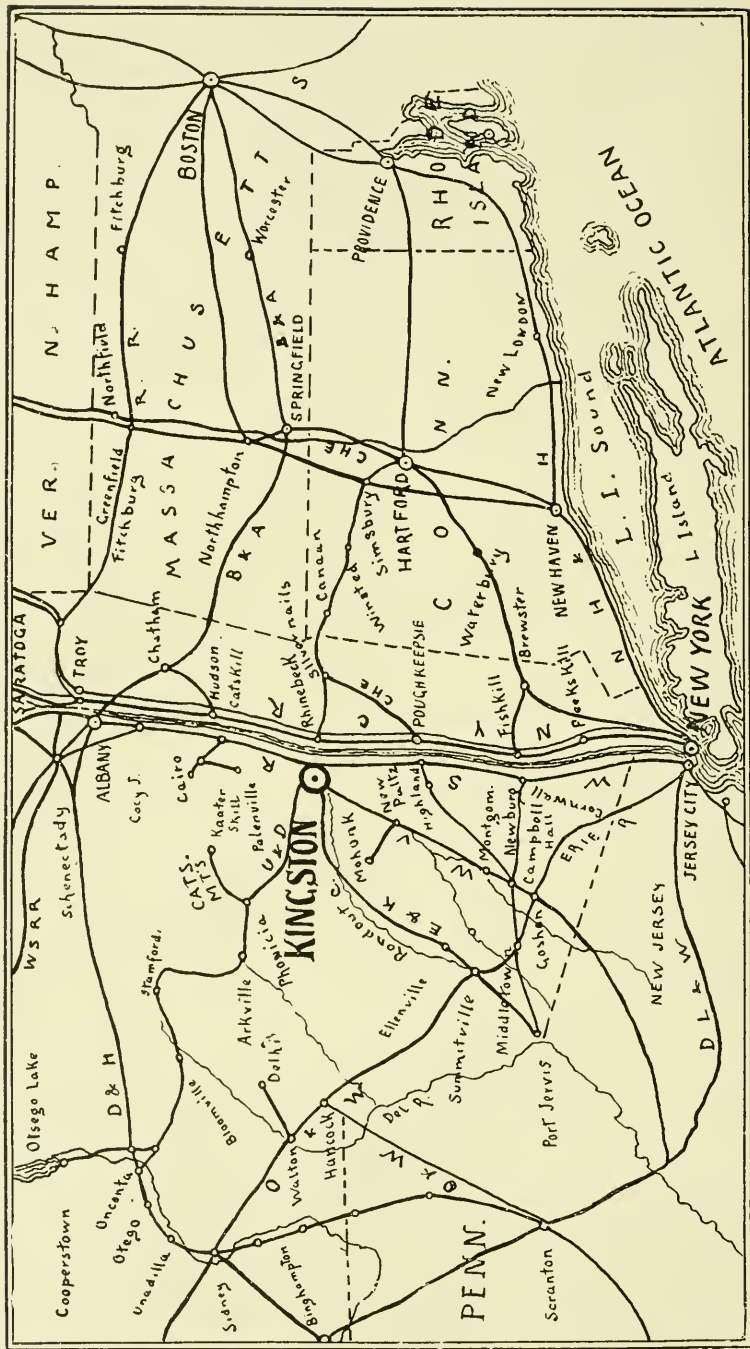
List of Members, 1902.

Alliger, John B.	Carl, Herbert
Amundsen, J. N.	Clarke, F. J. R.
Anderson A. E.	Cohen, S.
Anderson & Turck.	Connelly Drug Co.
Bacharach, Levi	Cragan, Dr. C. B.
Baker & Son.	Crispell, H. S. Co.
Bannon, L. F. & Co.	Coykendall, S. D.
Barmann, Peter	Decker, C. V. A.
Barmann, Peter, Jr.	Dederick, W. F.
Belcher, A. N.	Derrenbacher, J. E.
Bernard, Reuben	Derrenbacher, William
Bernstein, Samuel	Dewey, F. D.
Betts, James A.	DeWitt Bros.
Block, Morris	DeWitt, Richard
Bloss, Henry	Dolson, Walter C.
Boice, Hewitt	Doolan, John
Brodhead & Van Wagenen.	Drake, Mortimer C.
Bruyn Paper Co.	Dwyer Bros.
Burgevin, Valentin, Sons.	Eastman, O. L.
Burhans, Charles	Eighmey, S. E.
Burtsell, Rev. R. L.	Elting, Louis & Sons.
Campbell & Dempsey.	Elting, Philip
Canfield Supply Co.	Everett & Treadwell.

Forst, Jacob
 Forsyth & Davis.
 Fowler, J. M.
 Gallagher, Fred.
 Grant, U. S.
 Green, W. S.
 Gregory & Barnes.
 Hamilton, W. C.
 Harris, Jacob
 Hart, G. A.
 Hauck, George Brewing Co.
 Hendricks, Howard
 Henkel, A. A.
 Herbert Brush Co.
 Herold, Louis W.
 Hildebrant, C.
 Hildebrant, W.
 Holmes, W. F.
 Hughes, S. A.
 Hutton, Jos. & Son
 Jacobs, Marks
 Johnston, B. W.
 Johnston, W. G. & Bro.
 Kaplan Bros.
 Kaats, Aaron
 Kennedy, Gilbert
 Kent, W. J.
 Kiersted, J. A.
 Kingman, Samuel F.
 Kingston Leader.
 Klock, J. E.
 Larkin, M. Jr.
 Larsen, Chris.
 Lichtig, W.
 Loughran, Bernard
 Lowe & Snyder.
 Matthews & Harrison.
 McBride, Charles L.
 McCullough, William
 McLean, Joseph
 Measter, Peter
 Merikle, George H.
 Moore, M. E.
 Murray, C. A.
 Myer, Howard
 Myers, M. B.

O'Hara, Thomas, Jr.
 Palen, Frank
 Palen, Jerome
 Peckham Manufacturing Co.
 Phinney, James E.
 Powell, Charles E.
 Preston, C. M.
 Quincey, M. B.
 Rafferty, W. F.
 Reiser & Beichert.
 Rider, W. H.
 Riley, John J.
 Roos, A. M.
 Sahlhoff, William
 Salzman, J. W.
 Schemerhorn, Charles A.
 Schmitzler, J. A.
 Schultz & Bogart.
 Seudder, Samuel
 Smith, George J.
 Spalt, John
 Staples, Alva S. Jr.
 Staples, Stephen
 Starkey, H. A.
 Stelle, Edward T.
 Stow, D. B.
 Stephan, Frederick
 Sturgeon, Alexander
 Styles, A. A. & C. R.
 Thompson, A. W.
 Teichler, A.
 Teller, Myron
 Tobey, F. J.
 Tongue, James & Son.
 Terry, David
 Van Etten & Hogan.
 Van Lerven, James
 Van Kenren, W. S.
 Weber, Edward
 Wilkinson, W. H.
 Wilson & Wolven.
 Wieber, H. E.
 Winne, A. E. & J. S.
 Winne, L. S. & Co.
 Wolff, B. D.
 Wood, Charles S.





MAP OF RAILWAY CONNECTIONS.

AUG 15 1902

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AUG. 15 1902

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